## THE GREAT UNTERRIFIED.

First Day's Session of the Democratic Convention.

FULL OF FIGHT AND ENTHUSIASM

Augustus Schell Blows the Opening Bugle Blast.

GENERAL M'CLERNAND PERNANENT PRESIDENT.

August Belmont Arraigns the Republican Party.

THE BATTLE TO-DAY.

Wirepulling, Working, Trading, Betting and Bragging.

GAINING GROUND.

Hendricks and the Fight for "A Western Man."

HANCOCK STILL POSSIBLE. The Uphill Task of Senator Bay-

ard's Chevaliers.

RUMORED COMBINATIONS

Hancock and Hendricks, Tilden and Payne, Thurman and Parker.

THE FUN OF THE DAY.

How Sunset Cox Was Made to Praise Uncle Samuel.

WHO IS ITP

Sr. Louis Mo. June 27, 1876. There is no reason to believe that the political situ ation is changed to-day in any manner that can affect the probable result. Of course the rumors of change grow in number as the time for balloting approaches it was the cry of the anti-Tilden New Yorkers this morning that they had the Governor beaten, or, in fammany language, "coppered," at last. Traced to its source, the hope seems to have been based on a report that a combination had been made between the Hendricks and Hancock men, the former, as the story goes, having consented to take the second place on the neock as President. Upon this slender ground of hope the Tammany braves plucked up courand began to assume the offensive airs which somewhat abandoned yesterday evening. toks was in the hands of the chairman of the ma delegation, in which the writer declared he would not under any circumstances run on the same would give strength to the ticket, he would accept the gether unlikely that Hendricks has written or would write such a letter. A more probable rumor tion. There is no doubt the Tilden men would be glad to make a combination with Hendricks if he would ent to accept the Vice Presidency. They do not success, but they think his name on the ticket would give it strength in Indiana in October. If Hendricks should really be ready to run for the second office common sense teaches that with Tilden, who is strong enough to render success certain, then a candidate who has not yet shown any strength among the delegations; but Mr. Voorhees' speech at the hall to-day, after the adjournment, makes it certain that his friends have not yet abandoned their attempt to secure for him the first place on the ticket whatever they may do at a later stage of the canvass. The opposition to Tilden, which seems confined to a majority in the Ohio delegation and a very meagre minority of the New York delegation, is divided as to the choice of a candidate. The of the New Yorkers outside the city are eager for Bayard, and Kelly and his followers have staked all they possess on Hendricks. The Tammany candidate is Hendricks first; Hendricks last, and Hendricks all the time. The nomination of Hancock, Bayard l'arker, or any outside man would be al most as signal a defeat of John Kelly as the nomination of Tilden. It is true that the personal malignity of John Kelly follows Tilden as it followed ickett, and the success of the Governor would be as galling on that account to the autocratic "Bosa" as ally as offensive as Tilden to the Tam-leader. Neither Bayard, Hancock, Parker, Davis or any other fresident, except Hendricks, would be likely to place the federal patronage in New York in Kelly's hands, and that is Tilden programme has not yet reached the point of the Vic ePresidency, as it has been said they would be ready to combine with Hendricks, but failing him they have Payne, of Ohio, Broadhead, of Missouri, and oth-irs to fall back upon who would give them strength

First to fall back upon who would give them strength for the October elections in the West.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

St. Louis and the democracy far surpass Cincipnati and the republicans in the mise on scene. The bail is far liner; the distribution of the space, the arrangement for delegates and reporters, the public, and the chairman are superior. The decorations are in such good taste that the whole pleasure is splendid and brilliant. The hall is about two hundred feet long by eighty wide;

more platforms were erected, and these were occupied by distinguished visitors. At each of the extreme ends of the hall were the public. Nearly the whole wall of the hall on every side is glass, as there are seventy-two grand windows. These are draped, with heavy crimson curtains. The coilings in the three grand panels are magnificently cellings in the three grand panels are magnificently freecood, and a glance upward indicates that the acoustic capabilities of the hall have received attention. Wires had been drawn across the hall at the height of the gallery, at about two feet apart, the whole length of the hall. The gallery was decorated with the escuicheons of the States; the places of the delegations on the floor were indicated by banners of blue silk, decorated with rolf. rated with gold.

crowds. At eight o'clock a surging mass of bumanity obstructed the entrances to the hall on Third, Fourth, Pine and Chestnut streets. Men, women and children were easer to see the main hall in which the Centennial Democratic National Convention was to be held. The National Committee had designated Mr. F. O. Prince to take carge of issuing the tickets for the press, and that gentleman either had too much other business to attend to or eise he was unequal to the task that by nine o'clock this morning about 600 journalists clamored for their tickets and received but indifferent encouragement. An extra force of policemen had to be called in to regulate the turbulent mass of correspondents. The police arrangements were admirable. Chief McDonough was in the building superintending his men and every policeman looked as neat and clean as holiday attire could make him.

It was an exciting day in St. Louis. The whole town seemed to blossom with flags, and grave houses of business, unaccustomed to join in popular demonstration, betrayed their feelings by covering themselves all over with the national colors. The democratic Conall over with the national colors. The democratic Convention was evidently welcome. St. Louis is a strong democratic city, and on all hands it was apparent that the great gathering had a deep significance for the people of this city. The leading thoroughfares were througod, and on the shady side locomotion was slow. It was a good natured crowd. Hot words were interchanged in casual groups at the Lindell and Southern hotels, but the universal sentiment—that of anybody to beat the republican party. republican party—was so deep and strong that nothing like a quarrel occurred. Fourth is the leading bust-cas street of the city. It contains several hotels, at which quite a number of delegates to the Convention reside. It was the most brilliantly decorated street in the city, and from the City Hall, which is on the alignment. 100 guns were fired during the day. It was quite clear that the citizens of St. Louis were for Tilden, however that result was brought about.

JOHN MORRISARY'S SERIOUS OPINION.

John Morrissoy, with a palm leaf fan in his hand, rested against a lamp post, utterly tatigued from the incessant interviewing to which he had been subjected. In truth, John was sought out as though he were a manager. The Southern and Western delegates looked for him as a curiosity, but in this way he heard many in all seriousness, that Tilden was sure of having a lwo-third vote. Later on, in the course of his rambles, your correspondent found Hancock mentioned with emphasis that attracted attention. "Hancock," said one enthusiastic person, "the grandson of the most consultations name of the Declaration of the most conspicuous name on the Declaration of the most conspicuous name on the Declaration of Independence and the centennial year." This was very plausible and it took a strong hold with a good many of the delegates, the only argument against Hancock being that he was a military man.

The New York delegation did not proceed to the Convention in a body, but made their way in groups.

August Belmont walked from the Lindell House at less mement he hoped to make converts for Bayard Kelly emerged from the hotel, arm in arm with his defeated or a late for Recorder, Fred Smyth, and accompanied by the Cooper of Donnelly, Jefferson M. Levy, Peter B. Olaey, Tom Duniap, and other Tammany great Tammany orb. Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer was accompanied by Manton Marble, Senator Kernan, Congressman Hewitt and others. For some hours pre-Congressman Hewitt and others. For some hours pre-vious to the time fixed for the assembling of the Con-vention a number of delegates, comprising Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, Manton Marble, Joseph Warron, Senator Kernan and leading delegates from Massachu-setts, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States were in session at the Tilden headquarters, mak ing a preliminary carvass of views in relation to the platform, it being regarded as desirable that the views of leading men not on the Committee on Resolutions should be ascertained to aid and lighten the labors of that committee. Between eleven and twelve there was an hour of confusion, as delegates and correspondents and all others came in and sifted and sorted thomselves, each in his place. It was an hour of hum and murmur and movement, except when the brass band filled the air with car-smashing vibrations. tions to operate well in the production of representa-tive bodies of a high order. The fact as presented here is that it would be difficult to get together anywhere a body of equal size whose appearance would indicate so high an average of vigorous intelligence.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ONDER.

When the hour of twelve was pointed by the clock opposite the platform Augustus Scholl appeared at the speaker's desk, and, bringing down the gavel with a sharp rap, brought immediate silence in the hall. The orderly character of the meeting is in strong contrast to the Cincinnati powwow, as was immediately seen, and when the Chairman of the National Committee commenced his opening address, although his voice was at first somewhat low, he could be tolerable wall heard in all parts of the hall. Mr. Schell was ably well heard in all parts of the hall. Mr. Schell was dressed in black coat and pants, white vest, black neck-tic and spectacles, and his mild countenance, high, bald forchead, modest side whiskers and gentic speech did not give evidence of any disposition to carry on a very savage warfare against Governor Tilden or any other man. As Mr. Schell warmed to his subject his speech man. As Mr. Scholl warmed to his subject his speech was less hesitating and its tone clearer and louder than at starting. On the first reference to reform, and the corruption of the republican administration, it was evident that the keynote of the campaign had been struck. Loud and long continued appliance, interspersed with the inimitable Western semi-Indian, vell, greeted the allusion in like manner when the venerable speaker touched upon the subject of finance. The cheers and counter cheers as he referred to the democratic deciring of hard money, or of finance. The cheers and counter cheers as he re-ferred to the democratic doctrine of hard money, or spoke a word in approval of the repeal of the Resump-tion act, indicated the sentiments of the different dele-gations. Mr. Schell made a favorable impression on the Convention when he named Mr. Watte son, of Ken-tucky as temporary President of the Convention. The cheers of the delegates indicated their satisfaction at

the selection.

SPEKCH OF THE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

Mr. Watterson's address was a vigorous and effective piece of oratory, which glanced happily at the condition of the country, indicated that the hope of civil liberty depended upon this Convention and upon its capacity to direct its energy against the enemy rather than against democrats of different opinions. His address did not contain so many catch phrases about inflation and kindred topics as Mr. Schell's, and did not stir the Western yell, but its simple eloquence moved the Convention to general applianse. The Convention stood while the sension was opened with prayer. The prayer was not a happy effort, and was criticized as more like an annual message than an appeal for divine guidance. The first shot of the day was on the resolution that the rules of the last National Convention govern the

ess which at once impressed itself that the oredentials handed to the secretaries would be turned over by them to the Committee on Credentials. The gentleman from the Keystone State knew his rights, and knowing them sider the vote and handed up its credentials to the first fight against the regular programme by suggesting that E. O. Perrin, the Cierk of the New York Court of Appeals, who had served in the last four Democratic National Conventions as reading secretary, should be appointed to the same position in this. "We have an excellent secretary," said Mr. Doolittle, "but he has of the hall. His voice fails to reach us." Cries of "No," "No," showed that Mr. Perrin, despite his lungs, his political standing. Nevertheless the cause of Mr. ber from Wisconsin suggested that Mr. Perrin had not a right to the succession as clerk of a democratic national convention, and as the National Executive Committee had already made a temporary organization and appointed secretaries, it was not in order to up-set their work at this time. The Chair promptly de-cided the point of order well taken, and Mr. Perrin's

CALLING THE ROLL OF STATES.

This little interlude was then concluded, a deputy clerk appeared at the desk, and commenced the calling of the roll of States, which was then in order. As soon as the word Alabama came from his mouth, like an explosion from a 150 pounder and rang around the hall of Convention reaching to and echoed back by Convention reaching to and echoed back by the rafters, shouts of laughter arose, and it was at once seen that the accomplished Cierk of the Court of Appeals was not a monopolist of Convention lungs. The laughter was repeated as the other States were called, and the Convention settled down to the enjoyment of a senerous voice at the reading desk.

Then came the inevitable women's rights nonsense. Leave was asked and granted that a representative of the Woman's Rights Association should in the wife utes, and Miss Phebe Cozzens, a lawyer of St. Louis, mounted the platform. Some confusion was made in the hall, and the Chair ruled that a lady had the floor and that no proposition was in order until the lady had futilled her mission. An opt was made to raise a point of order, the Chair chivalrously stood by the Miss Cozzens is a lady of graceful mion and with the observation that this was not only the great centennial year but the great centennial leap year, and that the ladies' right to be heard on this occasion was founded on good tradition. Miss Cozzons spoke grace-fully for five minutes and that great incident was over.

It was not to be expected that Mr. John Kelly would play the part of a silent delegate for an entire session. He rose to his feet, announced his name and made a motion in relation to the business of the Convention; but as it was in the midst of the consideration he was ruled out of order, and resumed his seat and his fan, with a grim smile and a dim consciousness that he was

When the motion was made to adopt the rules of the last Democratic National Convention for the govern-ment of the Convention until otherwise ordered, Mr. Littlejohn, of Oswego, whose anti-Tildenism has been recess the crowds surged again into the corridors of the hotels, and as if heated by the session recom-menced their worthy discussions as to the candidate.

The Tammany men appear to have become more un-reasonable, and more violent every hour, as they find the tide of public sentiment setting in more strongly against them. At the Southern Hotel some of these against them. At the Southern Hotel some of these worthles having declared in the hall, in loud torce, that if Tilden was nominated they would see him in — before they would vote for him; a bystander denounced the statement as infamous in men pretending to be democrate. This, of course, called forth the muscular demonstration of the Tammany braves, and, for a lew minutes, it seemed as if a Cabi markit take, place that it resulted only in availar. fight might take place, but it resulted only in sundry barks, without biting, for dangerous customers were around, and as the crowd in the hall was evidently not in sympathy with the New York heelers, so the row

When the Convention reassembled the hall was as well filled as at the morning session, and presented a gay and numated appearance. The weather was intensely hot, and the waving of fans made a sea of motion all over the hall. It was reported by the Committee on Credentials that there were no contested seats and that all the delegates whose names had been handed in were entitled to votes. On motion to adopt

this it was amended by the admission of delegates from the District of Columbia, and of all the Territories, without votes. It was adopted as amended. without votes. It was adopted as amended.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, was seen on the platform, in the dull of the proceedings and was hailed with a shout from the crowd, whereupon a bewildered delegate from Kansas sprang to his feet and demanded for Mr. Williams, of Indiana, three hearty cheers. No one seconded his motion. The Chair ruled him out of order, and he withdrew from the public vision as no cheers were given. By the thoughtfulness of the local committee of arrangements two or three bands were employed to march through the streets near to the hall, which added to the entertainment, but rather interfered with the power of the delegates to hear what was said.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIM SPECH.

General McClernand on taking his seat announced that what he should say would be merely extemporaneous, but after a dozen sentences he drew out a ponderous roll of foolscap and read the remainder. heard even if the lusty trumpeters and drummers of the parading bands had not been blowing and beating with such a hearty good will outside. It is sinable and competent men among its members abould select a slow, and not very well posted proxiding officer to conduct the business of the Convention.

The business of the body hangs and drags slowly along for the sake of having a name that will go out to the world as creditable to the party. Mr. Watterson would have made a much more prompt and efficient perma-nent presiding officer than General McCiernand. Gen-eral McCiernand is a small man, with an angular, pecu-

The only speech in the Convention prior to the adjournment was made by Mr. August Belmont, of New York, in introducing a resolution, which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Belment spoke well, and made a favorable impression

dull and warm time, called loudly for some more amusement; they wanted speeches. The name that rose above all others in the cry was that of Voorbees, and the favorite orator of Indiana was not slow in taking the platform. Daniel W. Voorhees is a tail, stoutly long beard, without side whiskers or mustache. He is d voice rings, he is able to audience with him. His speech to the East to do justice to the West; urged harmony good, and called upon the Convention not to cripple and tie the hands of the West in the October elections. elections;" but as he said nothing about losing all the ment did not seem to make great impression on the au-dience. Mr. Voorhees' speech was an interesting one, and was a relief after the humdrum official proceedings of the Convention. In the course of his speech Mr. Voorhees made as cloquent appeal to the reference to the warm triendship and sympathy he had felt for them during their struggle for the Confederacy.

In this number was "Cox," and "the little Congress-man" mounted the platform, and harangued the crowd list of democratic candidates, and not mention the name tions of the crowd but slipped quickly away to Han-cock and Hendricks and slipped away to general topics, and a reference to the great conflict impending; he said, who shall be your standard bearer, and the crowd shouted "Tilden!" "Tilden!" Then got started again and dragged in the words of the nist. "Who shall stand in your chief places and again the crowd shouled, "Tilden!" "Tilden!" In short he was followed very thoroughly from point to point, and at every phrase that might be twisted heir way the crowd yelled "Tilden!" at the slippery

In the course of his remarks Mr. Cox alluded to his action in the committee on the repeal of the Resump-tion act of 1879, and stated he had voted for the repeal He essayed a sop to the "rag baby" men and rece his return in applause from them, but when he stated that we would not resume in 1879, under circumstances, he went a step far and lost ground, with some audible hisses. The democratic principle which will probably administration the country will be enabled, through economy and honesty in the public service, to resume specie payments more speedily than under a republiinistration, and in favor of such resumption when the business of the country warrants it, who in 1879 or any other other year. This portion of Mr. Cox's speech was so evident a tickling of Indiana and speakers were called for, but as none responded the audience gradually filed out of the hall.

ST. LOUIS AT MIDNIGHT. The streets to-night are thronged and all the population of St Louis seems to be abroad. The leading I hear them now calling for Morrissey. In the vestibule I can see John Bigelow, John Kelly, Augustus Schell, August Belmont and a bost of Tammany men, who are either for Tilden or against him. The buzz of controversy is perfectly earsplitting, but Tilden is clearly the coming Convention at Cincinnati was a tame affair compared to this. In the matter of physique, this Convention is certainly ahead of its predecessor at Cincinnati. All the blue blood of Kentucky and Tennessee is here and

THE ST. LOUIS PIRE DEPARTMENT paraced this creamy in connects. Most of the ap-paracus are drawn by four full-fed, prancing steeds, and the engines—of the most approved pattern—were burnished up like looking glasses and with bunting and flowers. There were eighteen fire engines and as many hose carriages, drawn by two horses each, and six ladder trucks comprised the strength of the department in line. The policemon, every man measuring six feet and over in height, marched four abreast, carrying Springfield rides, and numbered about 200 men. Their nest, body was in session at the time of the parade; the

THE POOL SELLING.

The pool sellers are doing a very lively business, not only every hotel has its crier, but several stores are occupied by these gentlemen who offer every inducement to the venturesome to increase his worldly possessions by a remote chance of luck.

Tilden is nominated here now, his nomination will be regarded as a triumph of Tammany, and will irreparably Hendricks to-morrow, and the speech to-day drew his fire for to-morrow. It is said he will repeat it. The delegates will remember that they have heard that before, and thus the speech will fall, if the effect it is

Mr. Redmeyer, who has been spoken of as anxious to bet on the result, distinguished himself by a ruffianly demonstration. He had heard that Judge Ackert had spoken on the train as bringing 250 Tammany thieres to assist in the Anti-Tilden ballot, and taking the statement personally pulled the Judge's nose. Ackert is a small man, and Kearney is a large, heavy man. Parlor No. 3 at the Southern Hotel is the branch

Parlor No. 3 at the Southern Hotel is the brauch headquarters of Governor Tilden's friends, and under the special charge of Mr. Charles H. Swan, of New York city. In this room may be found Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the anti-Tammany Executive Committee; Hon. Ben-jamin Wood, J. Edward Ireland, Assemblyman jamin Wood, J. Edward Ireland, Assemblyman James Daly, Commissioner H. H. Porter, Fordyce, Lastin and other promisent friends of Mr. Tilden.

The most active demand for yesterday's HERALDS existed in this city. The large supply was exhausted THE SERENAUES.

Serenades took place at the Lindell, southern and other hotels to-night. The main streets of St. Louis are impassable with throngs of spectators. Bands are playing and soveral houses are illuminated—in fact, the whole scene presents more the appearance of a gigantic carnival in a European capital than windows. Fourth street, Firth street and the o ther leading thoroughfares for blocks adjacent to the principal hotels are massed with thousands of people, who canvass the political situation with intense excitement. Auxious inquiries are made as to the probable result of to-morrow's balloting; while cheer upon cheer goes up for Tiden some enthusiasm is also exhibited for Hancock. The indications of Tilden's great strength remain as clear and unshaken as on last night. Around the headquarters of the reformers a large

The pool that was opened at the Turf Exchange, in West Twenty-eighth street, was kept open last evening. It will be cleared at moon to-day. The pools stood at midnight as follows:—Tilden, 142; Hendricks, 29;

Parker, 26; Davis, 5; Hancock, 33; Bayard, 15; Thur-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Sr. Louis, June 27, 1876. The Convention was called to order at twelve noon by Hon. Augustus Schell, of New York, in the follow

GENTLEMEN-As Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, the duty has been assigned to me to call this Convention to order. According to the usages of the democratic party this large body of representaassembled for the purpose of nominating for the democratic party candidates for a President and Vice President of the United States whose election will make a change in the administration of the government and stay the corruption which is now destroying it (Applause.) The momentous issue belore the country is outlined and clear from a distance, and or avoided. Administrative reform is demanded by the American people of every class-(appliause)-and which is suffering from lack of it. The administration must be perfected and elevated, and the question is, To whose hands shall be committed the duty of clearing and raising it? Shall it be committed to those whose when the national honor, public virtue and moral sen, timent of mankind demands reform, the duty must and shall be assigned to the party. (Great applause.) The people will not support this idea, that the thing to be reformed can be reformed by itself. This Convention answer. Yea, it is necessary in the case of an individual who is answerable to his conscience and to his official integrity if men to whom is assigned the performance of public trusts shall abuse their power, violate their obligations and their oaths? The people are generous and confiding and are honest; they may clous. The people will comprehend their rights and their interests, and these rights have been so fear fully violated and these interests so shame-fully neglected that they will never again trust the administration of their government to the republican party. (Great applause.)
There is also another issue which commands the consideration of the country, and that is the currency known as the hard money party of the country (apthe republican party to charge upon the democratic that that party is now the soft money party, is entirely incorrect; for, let me ask on what page of the statutes on what act of public authority in which democrats have had the power and the control, is there written one word, one line, one law which caused the present condition of things? the acts of this government recognizing the issue

of paper money, authorizing its use as a legal tenlaw constitutional under which these nots were au istence and power of the republican party. What has been the effect of it? Commerce is paralyzed. The manufacturing interest is almost destroyed in the country. Prosperity has disappeared and want has taken its place. How is it to be remedied? The democratic party, with its interests, will see that the remedy is applied of frugal and economical government and a dimunition of taxation. It cannot be brought about by forced contraction. (Applause.) I should not be by additional inflation but we take the country as it stands. (Applause. We are called upon to apply the remedy, and one remedy which commends itself to every honest man and to every reasonable democrat is to demand the repeal of the Resumption act. (jause) Repeal that act, put the government in the power of the democratic party, and let them pursue the course tion of that government, and I assure you that the time is not far distant when specie payments will be resumed, the prosperity of the country he restored and the American people be happy once more.

(Applause.) Gentlemen, the tide is auspicious and the occasion is a suggestive one. One hundred years ago the first democratic assemblage met in Philadelphia, the representatives of the colonies of the Atlantic shore of this country. (Applause.) They were under the guide of that sage Jefferson-(applause)-and laid the foundation of that civil and religious liberty which our fathers built and nial year, the democratic party has assembled in convention once more to do that which our lathers did, that is to say, proclaim the course and adopt the means which shall be necessary to restore to us our ancient prosperity. (Applause.) During all the time that the power of the government has been in the hands of the its rightful position before the country? (Applause.) I shall not attempt to forecast the action of this Convention in the performance of the duties which fall to its lot, either in the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States or in the adoption of a piatform. The rules by which this Convention is governed are such as to insure the nomination of some gentleman whose character and position as a statesman and individual is ripe in the experience of the one and pure and standess in his character in the other. You will see that none other is nominated for either of these offices. As to the platform, this Convention will act wisely and in accordance with the principle that those are best governed who are least governed. (Applause.) I doubt not that much will be left to the energy, the management and the economy of our people and less to feueral legislation for the future government of our country. I have now the honor, in the name of the National Committee, to propose for your temporary chairman Mr. Heory M. Watterson was manimously elected temporary chairman, and Senator Barnum, of Connecteut, and Senator Ransom, of North Caroina, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Watterson was manimously elected temporary chairman, and Senator Barnum, of Connecteut, and Senator Ransom, of North Caroina, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Watterson sessual the chair and was received with cheers, and, upon the subsidence of the applause, addressed the Convention.

Mr. Watterson's remarks were received with great applause.

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THE PRAYER.

Bishop Marvin made the following prayer, the assemblage rising:—

O God! we worship Thee. Thou art the sovereign of nations and of worlds; Thy name is above every place and Thy authority; rule Thou over all; with Thee nations are a very little thing; Thou takest up the isle as the dust of the earth, but Thou condesscendest infinite goodness to charge thyself with the interests and aftairs of all imen. Thou art not unconcerned with regard to the happiness of Thy creatures whom Thou hast made. We give Thee praise for Thy mercies to us. Thou didst preserve the American colonies in their incipiency in the presence of hostile savages, and Thou hast raised them into the power of a vast and great government and hast been merciful to us in all the past listory of our lives. We have suinced before Thee, private crimé and vice have run riot in our country and public corruption has brough dishonor and reproach on our name, and yet Thou hast been merciful to us in the midst of all and notwithstanding ait; an ample agriculture, the basis of all prosperity, has led all, sustained all, enriched all; mineral wealth is embowelled in our monnains, opening amplo resources for the present and the luture. Lador is in constant demand at reasonable reward; our factories, our workshops, are crowded with intelligent, industrious and skillularitisans, and supply our home demand of civilized life. Our commerce governs the whole earth, and our art has touched our civilization with its rehnement, its elegance; and Lord, we give Thee praise that schools and colleges abound and religion hallows all by the purity of its doctrine, the elevation of its spirat and the prevalence of its rights. Blessed be Thy name, O Lord: for Thy mercey, for Thou hast distinguished us with Thy goodness. Thou hast made us conspicuous among the nations of the earth, and or hast been for hallows and to the results of its labo

of Massachusetts, and temporary assistant secretaries, Mr. T. O. Waiker, of lowa, and Mr. H. K. Doniphon, of Onic. Before the Convention proceeds to business the Chair would state, as a matter of convenience to the reporters and Convention, the gentlemen who are recognized by the Chair will call their tame and State. The Convention is now ready for business and the Chair desires to know its pleasure. The Chair jurther announced that Mr. Dan Able, of Missouri, had been selected as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the rules of the last National Democratic Convention govern this body.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

ANEW READER.

Mr. SMALLEY, of Vermont, offered a resolution for a call of States for the announcement of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Credentials. Agreed to.

I therefore submit that it is in order to call on each state for a report of its Committee on Credentials and is Committee on Organization. It belongs to the

State for a report of its Committee on Credentials and its Committee on Organization. It belongs to the States to name them.

The Chair—The Chair will state that the Secretary of the Convention has been directed to call the roll by the Convention. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the vote by which the resolution was adopted be reconsidered.

Mr. Doolittik, of Wisconsin—Mr. President, I believe what the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires and suggests, it will expedite all this business and probably prevent any recurrence of it in the future, is that we have a reading secretary temporarily appointed, so that the resolutions read from the chair may be heard all over this house. Our excellent Secretary fails in the respect to be heard in all parts of the chamber. I have heard the name of Mr. Harrington suggested.

The Chair—The gentleman is out of order. The Centre—The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Doolittik—By legve of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to reconsider the vote just passed. The motion was lost.

The Chair—The Secretary will call the roll.

motion was lost.

The Chair.—The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary then proceeded with the call of the roll for the appointment of the Committees on Credentials and Fernmanent Organization.

Mr. Carkota, of Tennessee—I desire to offer the following resolution!— Resolved. That the committee just named be instructed or report at five o'clock this evening, and that when this covention adjacen it be to that hour.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois—I offer the following resolu-

tion:—
Resolved, That a committee of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the delegates thereof, be appointed to report resolutions, and that all resolutions in relation to the platform of the democratic party be referred to said committee without debate.

Adopted.

Mr. Ward, of New York—Mr. Chairman, I move that this Convention do now adjourn to five o'clock.

The Chairman—The gentleman from New York will be good enough to withdraw his motion until the Chair makes an announcement.

be good enough to withdraw his motion until the Chair makes an announcement.

Mr. Wierd—I will, sir.

The Chaix—The Chair desires to state that he is requested by delegates from the Woman's Rights National Convention to state that representatives from that organization are here and desire about ten minutes to make a statement to the Convention. (Cries of "Hear them! Hear them!")

The Chairman—Without objection they will now be heard.

The CHAIRMAN—Without objection they will now be heard.

The CHAIR—The Chair will appoint Mr. Weed, of New York, and Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, a committee to excort the ladies to the platform. (Applause and laughter.)

A DELEGATE—Mr. President—
The CHAIR—No motion is in order; a lady has the floor. (Laughter.)
Several Voices—Mr. President—
The CHAIR—Gentlemen will take their seats. The Chair has stated that a lady has the floor. The Chair has the bonor to present to the Convention Miss Phosbe Cozzens, of St. Louis. (Applause.)

A DELEGATE—I rise to a point of order.
The CHAIR—The gentleman is out of order and will take his seat immediately.

The Same DELEGATE—Clan't I make a point of order? The CHAIR—No, ar; a lady has the floor and no point of order is in order. (Cries of "Hurrah for the Chair!")

Miss Cozzens then siepped forward and addressed the Convention:—

Mr. Persidert and Gentlemen of the National Demonstric Cosynnion.—The ecutennial anniversary of our national birthday is also happily a centennial leapyear. It is in order not only to receive proposals from lair women, but to accept them. Taking advantage of this right and your courtesy, I, as a delegated authority from the lair sex, do not only reaffirm for them the principles of liberty and equality, but sue for the hand of those here assembled in National Convention, and the hand, Mr. President, must be neither larger nor smaller than a man's hand. In the good old days of our accessors it was deemed an unpardonable offence if the leap year privileges accorded to women were not acquiesced in. He who did not joyfully say "yes" to the sweet maiden's coy wooning was regarded with supreme contempt, and, in the solitude of single miscrableness, died "ere yet his race was rus," "unwept, unhonores and unsuing" of women. Bo, then, if, as a party, you would like long to be presperous and happy, give heet to the warning from out of the gates of Paradisevitis not good for man to he alone;" and sceep for your companion in the political household site whe blends all discord into the divine harmeby of sweet nature's better inst. James Madison said:—"Let is be remembered that it has ever been the pride of any the properties of human bature;" and, gentlemen, was this recognition, not as women, but as luman beings. Our Magna Charta is equality of rights, and to-day we sue for this, not by force of might such cover, but by the more potent voice of truth and justice.